

## A BOLD DEAL.

Some of the Ways by Which Great Operators Become Rich.

Some years ago Gould created a sensation by going heavily short on a heavy central stock, and it was advertised that he was going to be badly squeezed, and prices were sent howling up at a rapid rate, when suddenly Gould—who had kept on selling at the rising quotations—smilingly produced a big bundle of Jersey Central bonds that nobody seemed to know anything about, "convertible"—so read their endorsement—"into stock at the option of the holder." Prices fell with a thump. Stock that he had sold at two figures Gould bought back away down, and all his claws howled their enthusiasm in and out of print. So smart a thing had never been heard of before in Wall Street—so shouted the Gould army—and almost everybody else endorsed this declaration. But a correspondent and good raconteur of the Boston Commercial Bulletin says that this was because the story of Jacob Little wasn't well known to Wall Street men generally. Gould himself could have given them a vast deal of information on the subject, for the fact was that he had been following closely an example set forty years before, compared with which his feat was but the merest shadow. Gould was credited with having made \$300,000 or \$400,000 by his scheme. Jacob Little cleared \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000 by the original cleverness, and Gould's work looked very unimportant beside that which first started Wall Street many years ago.

Little did this: One of the chief stocks in the market began to rise in price while he was carrying on a vigorous bear campaign. It began to be whispered around that a big scheme was on foot to break the old man, and many a loser and envious magnate joined the bull forces and gloated over the prospective division of the Little millions. A dozen of the best known men in Wall Street at that time were in the bull pool, and every one of them all was confident that finally they had the chronic bear leader at a great disadvantage. He was certain to be ruined. Up mounted the quotations. And still unconcerned on went Jacob Little selling the stock short, thousands of shares upon thousands of shares. Friends implored him to quit the suicidal course. The plot against him was pointed out, but he only smiled and blandly said that he didn't believe he was in any danger. Then came the day, fixed by the Wall Street rules of that time, when he had to deliver the immense blocks of stock that he had sold. Before 9 o'clock that morning the street for a block beyond his office door was jammed by excited men awaiting his arrival and their share in his assets. He walked down the street leisurely. No sort of shadow seemed to be on him. He stops a friend, passes the compliments of the day, and wonders what the crowd in the street means. "Don't you understand?" ejaculates the friend. "Why, man, they are waiting for you to open your office, and they are going to demand all this stock you've sold short, and as you can't deliver, overboard you go. You've sold twice the capital stock of the company, and these men have combined against you; there isn't the slightest chance for you—not the slightest!"

"Oh, there isn't, eh?" said Jacob and he passed into the little building, little better than a shanty, where he had his office. The throng gave way to let him pass, here and there some exultant or excited individual indulging in a jibe at the man who was to be a bankrupt in a minute or two. Some time passed after Mr. Little shut his office door behind him. The long line of men grew clamorous. Every moment's delay was more and more in the line of proof that the great magnate of the exchange would now finally confess that he must go to the wall.

Then open flew the office door just as the clock struck 10, and behind his counter, inside stood Jacob Little himself, all smiles, seeming content. A stack of parchment was at his right hand. It was new stock. Not a half dozen men took it before the crowd began to discover that something was wrong. Jacob Little kept nobody in doubt.

"The fact is," he said, with a whole bed of thistles in the midst of his smile, "the fact is I haven't really been short of the stock, for you see I had a few millions of bonds, and they were convertible into stock. That's the reason I didn't get scared, you see."

Then there was a panic. The corner that had been so beautifully planned fell to pieces with a thud as sickening as any French novelist ever expatiated on. Everybody was on a stampede. With such a measureless quantity of stock on hand Jacob Little had not the slightest difficulty in offering to fulfill every contract. Down tumbled prices, and all the stock that he had sold at 60 and 80 and 100 he bought back at a most nothing. Never had Wall Street seen such a slip 'twixt the cup and lip. Half the houses in Wall Street were heavy losers. Never had the gospel of loaded dice taught its lesson anywhere in all the world more forcibly. Jacob Little remained king.

## The Bravest Man He Ever Saw.

"The bravest Yankee soldier I ever saw," says Henry W. Flournoy, Secretary of the Commonwealth, "participated in one of the fights in the Valley of Virginia. It was during Sheridan's raid in the valley. Our company of cavalry was going across a broad and level field at a sweeping gallop. In the woods I saw a solitary Yankee soldier sitting upon a horse, and I noticed that every now and then (just as fast as he could load) he would fire down our line. Pop, pop, pop, would go his rifle, and I determined to capture him. I entered the woods without his seeing me, and came up in the rear of him. I had a fine seven-shooter in my hand and intended to use it in case of an emergency. I rode up toward him as quietly as I could, and had my pistol cocked ready for use if he attempted flight. Suddenly he turned and saw me, and in an instant raised his rifle. I leveled my pistol, but he was quicker than I, and the ball from his rifle passed through my neck. A few moments afterward there was a general skirmish, but I was badly

wounded, and did not know what became of the fellow who shot me and who stood solitary and alone in the very face of a whole company of Confederate cavalry and resisted them."—Richmond State.

## Light in the Sea.

When the contents of a dredge are hauled up from the deep sea at midday the curious shapes and colors of animals alone attract attention; but if they are examined at night they develop a new feature, gleaming with a wonderful light that is little understood. The star fishes brought up at certain places are all seemingly heated to a white heat, the gleams running up and down the arms, making the animal a marvel of beauty. Especially among the stars known as ophiurans is the light most brilliant and interesting. Even the very young ones sparkle like gems. A dredge has been taken from a great depth fairly overflowing with these dazzling creatures, telling a wonderful story of the condition of things below the surface. These are the light of the bottom, and in shallower water we shall find anemones and corals emitting a wonderful light.

Perhaps the most striking light given is a group of polyps, growing upon a stem three or four feet in length, resembling a tall candlestick. The name of this creature is the umbellularia, and it was first found in deep water off the coast of Greenland, the trawl bringing up such large numbers that it was evident that the ship had passed over a veritable forest of them. Imagine a corn field a mile or so below the surface, the stalks four feet long, and the ears emitting a golden greenish light of wonderful softness; think of this as spread over acres of surface to an indefinite extent, the lights waving here and there in gentle undulations; imagine fishes darting through them with gleaming headlights, others outlined in fire, while far above are great globes of light, with soft aureolas, and some idea of this world beneath the sea can be formed. The sea-pens, to which this curious form is allied, are nearly all wonderfully luminous.

Some resemble short pens; others, as virgularia, are long and slender; while others again look like plumes. One of the latter, known to science as veretillum, has been used as a lamp, several being confined in a glass, affording light enough to read by at a distance of twelve inches. The sea-pens afford interesting objects to experiment with. They are fringed with polyps, and when one of the arms is pinched the light appears gradually spreading to the other parts in regular succession, a very few seconds sufficing for the illumination of the entire animal. On the Patagonian coast, some years ago, there was an extremely low tide, exposing a shoal covered with a variety of sea-pens, and at night, when they all gleamed with phosphorescence, the sight is described as resembling the lights of an immense army that was slowly swallowed up as the tide came in.

The jelly fishes, or medusae, are among the most remarkable of all light-givers, and, with few exceptions, they are luminous, some being more so than others, and much of the phosphorescence of the Pacific, as seen from the decks of vessels, is due to these creatures that are so beautifully formed and so delicate in color, yet in reality are 95 per cent. water; in all jelly fishes 5 per cent. will represent the solid part. In some, as pelagia, the entire animal is luminous, its shape being outlined in foil, as it were, while in others only certain portions are light-emitting. Not only are these creatures phosphorescent, but the colors are different; some emit a golden light; in others it is green or azure, and some seem to combine several tints. Again, certain ones are luminous all the time; others show their light in a fitful way or when disturbed, and during the autumn of the year, when these radiant creatures are hurled against the rock and ground up, their lights seem to combine in turning the entire ocean into a seething caldron.—San Francisco Chronicle.

## Dangers of Medical Practice.

The ignorance and superstition of the uneducated populations in foreign countries are often the source, not only of annoyance, but of serious danger to medical men sent to help them in time of epidemic. In the Argentine Republic a physician was lately murdered by peasants because he refused to drink a bottle of carbolic acid which he had used for purposes of disinfection. In Sicily, quite recently, several practitioners who had undertaken to disinfect the houses in which patients had died from cholera were hooted and pursued by the inhabitants, and only escaped severe injuries by the intervention of the police.

## Summer Irritability.

There is no use in disguising the fact that there is vastly more ill-humor going in summer than in winter. Vexations that in December, January, February, or some of the other months that are windy or snow-clad would scarcely cause a wrinkle in the brow, in June, July, August and a goodly portion of September cause much more demonstration. The prevailing heat is often added to, in fact, by the warmth of those who are in any way harassed. Yes, the truth of it cannot be denied, there is much more wickedness of this kind abroad in summer than in winter.—Philadelphia Call.

## A Cold Place for Emperors.

Scientists note a great diminution of forest trees in Russia and say it is because the climate is growing colder all the time. Russia has always been a cold place to grow treason. That is to say, it has the Siberian climate in the world. Now don't say that's Don't thin, my son. Neva be Volga, even for the sake of Russia in a joke. There, now, take the combination and run it out. I like to see you amuse yourself.—Bur-detle.

ALL the ancient inhabitants of Europe wore beards at the earliest period of which any record exists. The Lombards, or Longbeards, derived their name from the practice of going unshaved.

## GIVING AND TAKING A LIGHT.

The Manner of Spanish, German, English, and American Smokers.

There is a certain variety in the manner of giving and taking a light for a cigar that is interesting to all smokers. The Italians and French, says the New York Sun, successfully copy the Spanish style, which is the most graceful and elegant of all, the only possible objection to it being that it may sometimes carry politeness beyond a reasonable range. But, after all, it is simple and friendly enough. The Spaniard bows and asks his neighbor for a light. The latter, returning the bow, immediately presents him with his cigar, holding out the lighted end at a slight angle between the thumb and second finger. The other takes the cigar, and after procuring the needed fire from it, reverses it skillfully and returns it, the entire operation being accompanied by another graceful bow, and each raises his hat as he turns to go away. The Spaniard always smokes through his nose. He considers it extravagant to waste any good smoke through his mouth, and inveterate smokers in all countries agree with him.

The German is more polite in asking for a light than he is in giving it. Even with the best intentions, in the latter case his efforts have all the appearance of reluctance. Sometimes, when his cigar is smoked down nearly far enough, he will throw it away immediately after granting a request for fire. This among the Latins is considered rude and boorish in the extreme, and is sometimes regarded as positively insulting.

The average Englishman hesitates before he gives a light, and finally acts as if he had achieved a mighty feat in condescension. Instead of lifting his hat, his hand is more likely to go into his pocket, and he is apt to give a parting puff with an air of indignation as he stalks away. Possibly this comes from the fact that he never asks for a light himself and is always well armed with matches.

The American, of late, seems to be somewhat averse to letting any one take a light from his cigar. He takes it for granted that it must be better than his neighbor's, and, not wishing to contaminate it, he answers an appeal for fire with a match. Sometimes he politely lights the match, and in such cases he presents it with an air of good enough for any Spaniard. But this somewhat new custom may be of Irish parentage. The Irish peasant always strikes a match for his fireless friend or fellow-traveler, and even in a gale of wind he will hold a lighted match in the hollow of his hands and humorously issue orders for the capture of the precious flame.

The giving or taking of a light for a cigar is a small affair, but little things often reveal a great deal of the character, disposition, and breeding of men. It should always be offered cheerfully and taken politely. In this country it need not be done with that extreme politeness and elegance which may be said to be the exclusive property of the Latins, and which is probably beyond the reach of a colder and more sober race; but it should be accompanied by that good-fellowship which is governed by common sense, the foundation of all politeness.

## A Soothing Cigar.

Gus De Smith—"Whew!" Hostetter McGinnis—"What's the matter?"

"That cigar you are smoking. It smells dreadful."

"Yes, I know it."

"You can't have any pleasure smoking it."

"Yes I can; you see, the longer I smoke it the happier I will be when I'm done."—Texas Siftings.

HERE follows an account prepared by Professor Sadtler, of the University of Pennsylvania, of the development and method of manufacture of celluloid. Alexander Parkes, an Englishman, invented this remarkable substance in 1855, but after twelve years quit making it because of difficulties in manipulation, although he made a fine display at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Daniel Spill, also of England, began experiments two years after Parkes, but a patent of his for dissolving the nitrated wood fiber or "pyroxyline" in alcohol and camphor was decided by Judge Blatchford in a suit brought against the Celluloid Manufacturing Company to be valueless. No further progress was made until the Hyatt Brothers, of Albany, N. Y., discovered that gum camphor, when finely divided, mixed with the nitrated fiber and then heated, is a perfect solvent, giving a homogeneous and plastic mass. American patents of 1870 and 1874 are substantially identical with those now in use in England. In France there is only one factory, and there is none elsewhere on the Continent, one in Hanover being given up on account of the explosive nature of the stuff. In this country pure cellulose is commonly obtained from papermakers, in the form of tissue paper, in wide rolls; this, after being nitrated by a bath of mixed nitric and sulphuric acids, is thoroughly washed and partially dried. Camphor is then added, and the whole is ground together and thoroughly mixed. At this stage coloring matter may be put in. A little alcohol increases the plasticity of the mass, which is then treated for some time to powerful hydraulic pressure. Then comes breaking up the cakes and feeding the fragments between heated rolls, by which the amalgamation of the stuff is completed. Its perfect plasticity allows it to be rolled into sheets, drawn into tubes, or molded into any desired shape.—The Iron Age.

In Germany, gold, platinum, and silver strips are welded, after the mosaic style, upon a metal ground, prepared by the incandescent process, then compressed by means of powerful presses, and finally elongated by rolling into long sheets or strips. These sheets, which are now all colors, yellow, red, green, white, gray, and black, are made into scarfs and neckties, which, being indestructible, are considered of some practical worth. This novelty, it appears, has found great acceptance abroad, numerous orders for export having been received by the manufacturers, who are chiefly in the Pforsheim and Baden districts.

## Marvelous Little Moxie.

The Moxie craze is the latest, and it bids fair to last, as the physicians say it takes the place of stimulants and tonics, leaving no reaction. Consequently, its place cannot be filled. The medical world, it is said, have been waiting for some one to discover it like, as stimulants are only a temporary relief, and are eventually as destructive to nerve force as overwork and exhaustion. Stimulants and medicines never cure nervousness or nervous exhaustion. It is said that Moxie does at once. Stops the appetite for liquors as well, soothes the nervous system as well, and, once, leaving only the best results.

## Winning a Wife in Singapore.

The damsel in Singapore is given a canoe and a double-bladed paddle and allowed a start of some distance. The suitor, similarly equipped, starts off in chase. If he succeeds in overtaking her she becomes his wife; if not, the match is broken off. It is seldom that objection is offered at the last moment, and the race is generally a short one. The maiden's arms are strong, but her heart is soft and her nature is warm and she soon becomes a willing captive. If the marriage takes place where a stream is near, a round circle of a certain size is formed, the damsel is stripped of all but a waistband and given half the circle's start, and if she succeeds in running three times around before her suitor comes up with her she is entitled to remain a virgin; if not, she must consent to the bonds of matrimony. As in other cases, but few outstrip their lovers.—All the Year Round.

## A Prolonged Postponement.

To postpone when the duty for immediate action is clear, is always unwise. Especially is it so when increasing ill-health calls for a resort to medication. Diseases of the kidneys and bladder are often of swift growth—always of fatal tendency if not combated at the outset. We have all—even those of us who are not remarkably well instructed—heard something of the danger attending Bright's disease, diabetes, and other diseases of the kidneys or bladder. Let no one be foolishly enough to procrastinate if he perceives the renal organs to be inactive. Mott's Stomach Bitters are peculiarly adapted to overcome this inactive condition, and stimulate the organs to healthy action. Infinitely this is a diuretic to be preferred to the impure and fiery stimulants of the market, which move the base of unwary persons with a tendency to renal troubles. They are likewise incomparable for dyspepsia, debility, fever and ague, and biliousness.

THE preparation for writing on glass called "diamond ink" is to be used with a common pen, and at once etches a rough surface on the parts of glass it comes in contact with. It proves to be a very useful article for labeling bottles which are to contain liquids that will destroy common labels. At the request of Prof. Maish an analysis was made, which proved it to be prepared ammonium fluoride, barium sulphate, and sulphuric acid. The barium sulphate seems to act as an absorbing medium, and when the semi-fluid mass is used it makes a white mark and prevents the spreading of the watery liquid; it also seems to make the acid etch a rougher surface. It is made by mixing barium sulphate 3 parts, ammonium fluoride 1 part, and sulphuric acid a quantity sufficient for decomposing the ammonium fluoride and making the mixture of a semi-fluid consistency. The sample examined was contained in a glass bottle holding nearly two fluid drams, and which was thickly coated on the outside with asphaltum, on the inside with a thick stratum of beeswax, and was stoppered with a rubber stopper. It is claimed by the manufacturer that the mixture contains no hydrofluoric acid and does not corrode a pen; but, of course, it does corrode a pen, and hydrofluoric acid is the one thing that does the etching. Anyone making the mixture and wishing to keep it in a glass may coat the bottle inside with paraffine, beeswax, or rubber. It should be prepared in a leaden dish, and is preferably kept in a gutta percha or leaden bottle.—American Druggist.

In Mexico when a man is condemned to be executed they don't send a clergyman to prepare him for his fate and reconcile him to death. They get a brass band to play Mikado tunes in the next cell and the man soon bogs him with tears in his eyes to take him out and hang him.—Fall River Advance.

## A Total Eclipse.

Of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivaled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is a scrofulous disease of the lungs.

ENOUGH is a man without a collar carrying a gold-headed cane.—New Haven News.

## Weak and Weary.

Describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease, or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood, and restore the lost appetite. If you need a good medicine, be sure to try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"During the summer I was feeling all run down, and I needed something to tone up my system. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and felt much better. I had also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me more than anything else." JAMES R. DARRROW, Fort Wayne, Ind.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

## 100 Doses One Dollar.

Smith's BILE BEANS purify the blood, by acting directly and promptly on the Liver, Skin and Kidneys. They consist of a vegetable combination that has no medicinal action, but they cure Constipation, Malaria, and Dyspepsia, and are a safeguard against all forms of fevers, chills and fever, gall stones, and Bright's disease. Send 4 cents postage for a sample package and test the TRUTH of what we say. Price, 25 cents per bottle, mailed to any address, postpaid. DOSE ONE BEAN. Sold by druggists.

J. F. SMITH & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

For a woman to say she does not use Procter & Gamble's Lenox Soap, is to admit she is "behind the times." Nobody uses ordinary soap now they can get "Lenox."

## Years Teach More Than Books.

Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician to the rich and poor, and praised by all for its magnificent success and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver diseases and all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

The guilty wretch who pleads not guilty, hoping to escape going to the penitentiary, may find it is not a go-as-you-please affair.

## Delicate Diseases.

Of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly, and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 633 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A WAIF from home—the baby in the basket.—Cincinnati Telegram.

## The Fall School.

The fall school at Gem City Business College begins Sept. 5, with a grand reunion in the Opera House, Friday evening, Sept. 9. A full business course, a Normal Preparation course, Shortland, and Typewriting all taught by efficient teachers. Catalogs and full particulars sent free. Address, D. L. MUSELMAN, A. M., Principal, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill.

Lyon's Patent Hot Stuffer is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it 25c.

One greasing with Frazee Axle Grease will last two weeks, all others two to three days. Try it.

RELIEF is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh, 50 cents.

I found it a specific for Hay Fever. For ten years I have been a great sufferer from Asthma till Prof. Fry's Cream Balm is the only remedy I have ever found. Hay Fever sufferers should know of its efficacy.—Frank B. Amstrong, Publisher, Indianapolis, Ind. Apply Balm to each nostril.

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Guaranteed perfectly accurate and absolutely safe. Made in all sizes for large or small game.

## BALLARD.

Gauger, Reamer and Target Rifles. Called for Illustrated Catalogue. Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.

Attention! This paper was written to advertise.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TRANS-PACIFIC CO.

We have handled your cigars for more than 15 years. Your "Family Punch" is the best selling cigar in the world. We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was not used. It is the only remedy for COLIC, CHOLERA, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Don't hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Manufacturing Chemists, 83 John St., N. Y. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ORDERING.

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A SURE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

Over 5,000 Physicians have sent us their approval of DIGESTYLIN, saying that it is the best preparation for indigestion that they have ever used.

We have never heard of a case of Dyspepsia where DIGESTYLIN was not used. It is the only remedy for COLIC, CHOLERA, and all other ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative, and will send a bottle to you, express prepaid. Don't hesitate to send your money. Our house is reliable. Established twenty-five years.

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Cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heart Disease, Impure Blood, Kidney Disease, Female Disorders, Habitual Constipation, etc. A new principle of remedy. Purely Vegetable. FREE.

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Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alternative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

## SICK HEADACHE.

Billious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truly be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their salutary influence. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial, manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

## \$500 REWARD.

Offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for a cure of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

## SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Full, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, yellow, or green, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, and a general feeling of clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scales from ulcers; the voice is changed and hoarse; the general condition is one of debility, without mental depression, or lack of courage, or manifesting any of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. Thousands of cases annually, without dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, cures cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

## "Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HATFIELD, the famous mesmerist, of Idaho, N. E., writes: "Some years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I never could see him again. Such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, cures cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents."

## "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. HUBBARD, Esq., 505 First Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought my case was incurable. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, cures cases of Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents."

## Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Rutherford P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

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## \$50 REWARD.

Given to any person who will send to Dr. J. S. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio, a name of a person who has been cured of the opium habit. No pay till cured. Dr. J. S. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

## PISO'S CURE FOR COLIC.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

## FOR HORSES.

Uvilla, W. Va., Nov. 17, 1886.

Recently I bought a young horse. He was taken very ill with Pneumonia. I tried to think